

# The Daily Gazetteer.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29. 1735.

1105.

Yesterday we received the following Advices by a Dutch Mail.

Continuation of the Proceedings of the Dyet of Poland.



On the 18th Count Poninski the Director, open'd the Session with an Exhortation to the Deputies, to do every thing on their Part, in order to render the Paternal Care which the King shew'd for the Advancement of the salutary Work of Pacification effectual. Then with a loud voice he read the Paper of Additions and Alterations which the Deputies of Lencicia and Cujavia desir'd might be made in the Act for the Departure of the foreign Troops. The Additions were, 'That the Armies of Russia and Saxony should depart the Kingdom of Poland and the Great Duchy of Lithuania within the Term of two Months, computing from the Day of the Date of the Act; that immediately after the signing of the said Act, the two Armies should live at their own Expence; that they should not commit any Disorder in their March out of the Kingdom, nor be any Charge to the Inhabitants of the Places thro' which they pass.

The Alterations were reduced to three Articles. The Deputies, in consequence of the Design which they had form'd, to have it believed that the Republick had a Share in the introducing of the Foreign Troops into the Kingdom, demanded that the following Clause might be expung'd out of the Act, viz. *We will employ ourselves in concert with the other States of the Kingdom, to render the Departure of the Auxiliary Troops effectual.* The same Deputies, to signify an absolute independency on any Foreign Power, demanded also at the following Period might be left out of the Act, viz. *We are determined to this Evacuation, after having conferred thereupon with the Ministers of, &c.* They insisted especially on the striking out of the Passage, where 'tis said, *That the Russian Army was come to defend and protect the Liberty of the Poles.* They also insisted, that the following Condition might be inserted in the Act, viz. *That the King should employ himself to secure the immediate Departure of the Troops, without engaging the Republick in the Affair.* And finally they demanded, *That after the Act thus modell'd, was drawn up, should be read publicly in the Chamber of the Deputies, and it was carried to the King to be sign'd.*

M. Poninski, who had received these Propositions on the 12th, and imparted them to the King, returned the following Answer in the Name of his Majesty,

'The King, who has done me the Honour to inform me of his Intentions, is not averse, Gentlemen, to the Departure of his own Troops from Poland, within the Term you desire; only his Majesty wishes that before all things, you had provided for the Security of his Royal Dignity, and the Maintenance of the Liberty of the People. As to the Russian Troops, there's no Possibility of treating for their Evacuation, but with the Ministers of the Russian Emper's. The King is very well dispos'd to put his own Troops into a Condition of subsisting at their own Expence, as long as they shall stay in Poland: And his Majesty will take the same Care that they be no Charge to the Inhabitants during their March.

'As to your Demand, Gentlemen, for expunging that Passage out of the Act, where 'tis said, *That the King will employ himself in concert with the States of the Kingdom, for rendering the Evacuation of the Foreign Troops effectual;* 'tis a Demand, which can by no means make for your Honour. It would be establishing between the King and the States, a Division and a Distinction perfectly odious. It would be the same thing in Effect, as separating the Soul from the Body. Who can think but there must be some Mystery at the Bottom of it? And to what Construction would not such Mystery be liable?

'You also desire, Gentlemen, that the Clause may be left out of the Act, which says, *that the Evacuation is resolv'd upon, after a Conference about it with the Ministers of, &c.* Would you therefore, by ad-

hering stiffly to this Punctilio, deprive yourselves of the sole Means of obtaining this Evacuation, which you solicit with so much Warmth? Consider, pray, that 'tis not to be accomplish'd, without a Conference about it with the Ministers of Russia, and without a Reference to the Treaties and Alliances made with that Crown. The Emper's of Russia has promised by repeated Assurances, to recal her Troops from Poland, as soon as the Republick is restored to a perfect Tranquillity. Her Czarian Majesty has engag'd not to insist on the least Compensation for the sending of her Troops. Can she perform her Promises before she is sure of the Re-establishment of the Peace, which is the End of her making them? The Plenipotentiary Minister of that Prince is ready to enter into a Negotiation with the Republick upon this Affair, as soon as ever the Chamber of Deputies is qualify'd to go upon Business. But is it possible for her to treat with the said Chamber to any Purpose, while it continues in a State so passive?

'You insist, Gentlemen, on the suppressing of that Clause in the Act, *That the Russian Army came to protect and defend the Liberty of the Poles.* But surely you are not ignorant, that this Army was in Poland long before the Election of the King, and that the Defence of our precious Liberties was the Cause of the introducing of those Troops, as it has been the Effect of it? For it cannot, with Justice, be deny'd, that they have protected the Republick, rather than oppress'd it. But nevertheless, if after all this, the following Clause be insist'd on to be inserted in the Act, viz. *That the King will employ himself to procure the immediate Departure of the Troops, without engaging the Republick in it,* the States may act as they they shall think fit. All that I am farther in Duty bound to add, Gentlemen, is to beseech you to consider that such Behaviour would be diametrically opposite to the fundamental Maxims of the Republick, which has reserv'd to itself the Cognizance and Discussion of all Affairs relating to either Peace or War. If my Representations have had any Effect upon you at last, I hope, that as a Proof of it, I may now be allowed to collect your Votes for the Choice of a Marshal.

But the Matter was again obstructed by the Deputies who propos'd the Alterations in the Act, and by those who complain'd that the Russian Troops still continued their Exactions in the Provinces, tho' they had receiv'd Orders to the contrary.

The following is a Translation of the King's Diploma, which was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on the 11th Instant.

AUGUSTUS, by the Grace of God, King of Poland, &c. &c.

'ALTHOUGH we have sufficiently removed all manner of Doubt and Suspicion that our Subjects could conceive, with Regard to the Security and Maintenance of the Immunities and Liberties of the Kingdom of Poland, and the Great Duchy of Lithuania, not only by the Oath which our Plenipotentiaries took in our Name at the Time of our happy Election, but by our own Personal Oath which we took first at Tarnowitz on the 6th of January 1734, and afterwards at Cracow, at the Time of our happy Coronation: And though we have moreover made abundant Provision for the Security above-mentioned, first of all by a Diploma issued the same Year, which confirms all the Rights, both Spiritual and Temporal; afterwards by the Resolution taken in the Councils, which we held with the States of the Republick at Oliva and Warfaw; and finally, by repeating our Declaration, that we had no other View in the Introduction of our Troops into the Kingdom, than the maintaining its violated Liberties, the averting a War from it, and the restoring the publick Tranquillity; nevertheless we are willing to promise and declare moreover, upon our Royal Word, that we will send away our Troops out of the Limits of the Kingdom, except only 1200 Men, which were granted us by the Constitution of 1717, for the Guard of our Person, not doubting but the States of the Republick will provide, in the present Dyet of Pacification, for the Security of Majesty, and the Restora-

tion of the publick Tranquillity. We declare also upon our Royal Word, that we will employ all our Endeavours, in Conjunction with the States of the Republick, that the Russian Troops may likewise evacuate the Kingdom without any Pretence, conformable to the 23d Article of the *Pacta Conventa*: And as we have already received amicable Declarations from the Court of Russia in Alliance with this Republick, that they will withdraw their Troops without forming any Pretension, as soon as the Peace of the Republick is firmly established, we doubt not but they will have the full Effect that we expected from them, and that the Russian Troops will evacuate the Kingdom in the Manner which has been agreed upon in the Conferences with the Plenipotentiary of the Court of Russia. We will not fail to co-operate with the States of the Republick, whose Interests are inseparable from ours, for bringing this Affair to a speedy Issue. For the greater Security of the said States, we have sign'd these Presents with our own Hand, and sealed them with the Seal of the Kingdom, and of the Great Duchy of Lithuania; and we permit them to be inserted in the Volume of Laws. Done at Warfaw in the General Dyet of Pacification, October 11, 1735.

Extract of a Letter from Berncastel, Octob. 30.

'The Imperial Army commanded by the Count de Seckendorf, decamp'd last Thursday from Claufen, and advanc'd Yesterday within a small League of Triers, to oblige the French either to repair the Moselle, or to come to a Battle. And the Count proposes To-morrow Morning to take Post on an Eminence, and from thence to batter both the City of Triers and the Enemy's Camp. As he has but 28 Field Pieces with him, he has dispatch'd an Express to Luxemburg, with Orders to send him forthwith several Pieces of heavy Artillery; and 'tis believed that he has already received a great Reinforcement of Troops from the Upper Rhine. According to a List that is seen here, the Imperialists had but 100 Men killed and wounded in their late Engagement with the French near Claufen. The greatest Part of their Troops lyes still canton'd along the Rhine, without any Appearance of their going into Winter Quarters, till they have Advice that the Enemy's Army is intirely separated. Some Days ago a Party of Hussars seiz'd 1000 Bushels of Corn, which the French had at Rockenaw, a Baillywick in the Palatinate, and carried it to Gernheim. The latter have again taken Possession of several Places which they had abandon'd on the other Side of the Rhine, and have also considerably reinforced their Troops in the Lines of Spierbach.

Frankfort, Octob. 30. The Count de la Marck, General of the Troops of the Circle of Westphalia, was dangerously wounded in the Action near the Moselle on the 21st Instant. They add, that several Imperial Officers and Volunteers in their Service, were also killed; and that the young Count Nassau, Son to Count William Maurice of that Name (who is Lieutenant General in the Service of the High and Mighty States General, and Governor of Sluys in Flanders) and Nephew to the Earl of Grantham, who is Lord Chamberlain of the Household to the Queen of Great Britain, is in the Number of the Slain. Count Seckendorf's Army has pass'd the River Salm, and is arriv'd near Schweig and Ering, a League from Triers; and the French Army is retired to their Intrenchments under the Cannon of Triers. They were pursued a while by the Imperial Hussars, and by the Sclavonian Companies; but they retreated in such good Order, that they sustained no Loss.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated Octob. 28.

'Tis publickly affirmed at Versailles, that M. Chauvelin, Keeper of the Seals, and Count Ozarowski, the Ambassador of Poland, being each furnished with the necessary full Powers, have concluded a Treaty, by which the King has renewed and ratified all the Engagements he has entered into before and since the Election of King Stanislaus, in order to maintain the said Prince on the Throne of Poland, and to secure the Poles in the Preservation of their Rights. They add, that the said Treaty was signed by both those Ministers on the 27th of September last; that it consists of 9 Articles, and that 'tis to be ratified



ratified in two Months. 'Tis also reported, that the Kings of Spain and Sardinia are included in the Treaty as principal contracting Parties; and that those Princes having been founded a long Time ago on that Affair, sent Orders to their Ministers at this Court, to concert with Count Ozarowski, whatever they should think had a Tendency to the Advantage of King Stanislaus, and that Part of the Republick confederated in his Favour. 'Tis remarked, that this Treaty bears Date on the same Day that the Dyet now assembled in Poland was opened. But tho' this News is positively asserted, and that by Persons of good Intelligence, yet 'tis proper to wait its Confirmation.

*Turin, Oct. 20.* We are assured that the Marquis d'Aspremont, Major-General of the Troops of the King of Sardinia, has been for several Weeks at the Court of Lunenburg, to negotiate a Marriage between one of the Princesses of Lorraine, and his Sardinian Majesty, who is returned thither from the Army.

*Dantzick, Oct. 22.* The Magistrates have received fresh Orders from the Court of Russia, to pay forthwith what remains due of the Tax imposed on this City; so that the Hopes we had of obtaining some Abatement of it, are now entirely vanished. They write from Warsaw, that they talk openly there of a Rupture like to break out soon between Russia and the Ottoman Porte; and that the Russian General Uruslow is just arrived there, who has brought a Detachment of Muscovite Troops for his Guard, and lodges at the Palace of the Primate.

*Hamburg, Oct. 28.* There is a Report current here, that a certain foreign Minister here has received Advice from his Court, that a Congress is shortly to be held for treating of a Peace between the Powers at War; that the Preliminaries of it were signed the 2d Instant by the Emperor; that the Ministers of the Kings of France and Spain, who were entrusted with the Negotiation, are the Marquis de Beaume, and the Abbot de St. John; and that they kept some time incog. in the Neighbourhood of Vienna, the better to conceal the Secret of their Errand from the Publick. But this is a Piece of News which ought not to be credited till it is confirmed.

*Hanover, Oct. 28.* The Deputies of the States of this Electorate being assembled lately in the Court of Chancery, to hear the Proposals made to them from the King of Great Britain, our most Serene Elector, by two of his Privy Counsellors, were agreeably surprised to find, that, instead of demanding a Subsidy of them, as they expected, his Majesty gave them to understand, that, rather than over-burden his Subjects, of whose Zeal and Fidelity he was so certain, he had thought fit to furnish his Quota of the several Roman Months which the Empire had thought fit to grant to the Emperor since the Beginning of the present War, out of his own Finances; and that he had also provided for the Maintenance of the Quota of Troops which he had sent to the Army of the Empire: So kind a Declaration has diffused an universal Joy throughout the whole Electorate, which reflows with good Wishes to so worthy a Benefactor, who treats his Subjects more like a Father than a Sovereign.

His Majesty having sent for the Chevalier de Rusca from Cassel, who is an excellent Painter, he fate to him for his Picture, in which he pleased his Majesty to such a Degree, that besides the Favour his Majesty did him to express his Approbation of it, he sent him to make a Present of it to Prince William of Hesse-Cassel; and his Majesty has also encouraged him to repair to London, there to draw his own Picture again, and likewise those of the Queen, and all the Royal Family. 'Tis said the Chevalier proposes to go over to England this Winter. It seems the Lord Harrington thought the King's Picture above-mentioned so well done, that his Lordship also fate to him for his Picture.

*Paris, Nov. 2.* Letters of the 20th from the Army in Italy, say, that there's a very keen Frost there; but that the Marshal de Noailles continued in the Necks of the Trentine; and if it be true, as 'tis reported, that the Duke de Montemar is to join him, those two Generals design, as sure as can be, to force the Germans to repossess the Mountains. Don Manuel de Leon, who commands the Spanish Troops at the Blockade of Mantua, says, he has certain Advice, that the City is in a miserable Condition, and that he hopes it will not hold out long. The Duke de Montemar has given Orders for carrying back to Leghorn, the Artillery, Carriages and Ammunition that were on the Road to Mantua. We are informed, that the Marshal de Noailles is going to sequester the Revenues of the Duchy of Modena; but for what Reason is not said. The Duke de Sora, Ambassador from the King of the two Sicilies to the Court of Spain, has bespoken two magnificent Suits of

Cloaths here, which cost 9000 Livres, for the 20th of January, which is his Neapolitan and Sicilian Majesty's Birth-day.

*From Coronna di Ferrara in the narrow Passes of the Trentine, Oct. 14.* The Lieutenant-General the Count de Lautrec has cantoned 8000 French Soldiers here, and in the Neighbourhood; but their chief Post is upon the Mountain Coronna, which is very high and cragged, and from whence they have a View of all the Quarters of the Imperial Troops at Mount Baldo, and of the Motions they make on that Side. This Place is held in great Veneration throughout the State of Venice, on account of a Statue of the Virgin Mary, which is in a Church built on the Point of a Rock. The Fryars that serve there, say, the said Statue was transported thither from the Island of Rhodes, in 1522, when the Turks took that Island from the Venetians. The Marshal de Noailles, who was here some Days ago, to take a View of this Mountain, was 4 Hours together, sometimes on Foot, and sometimes on Horseback, examining the Situation of the Place from Top to Bottom, and the narrow Passes that are about it, being fully convinced of the Maxim so necessary for a General, to be perfectly acquainted with the Site of the Country where he commands; and the Marshal has taken Care to have Plans drawn of all the Places that he goes to visit. The Troops that are cantoned on and about this Mountain, may like their Quarters tolerably well at present; but they will wish perhaps that they had never seen it in a Month or two, when covered with Snow, which it commonly is in the Month of November.

*Vienna, Oct. 19.* Sunday last, about 10 in the Forenoon, Prince Eugene arrived here from the Army, and after having changed his Cloaths, went immediately to wait on the Emperor, with whom he staid till Noon, and then dined with a great Number of other Persons of the first Quality, at the House of his Imperial Majesty's Master of the Horse, who Yesterday gave a grand Entertainment to solemnize his Highness's Birth-day, who then entered the 73d Year of his Age. The same Day the Duke d'Artemberg returned also from the Imperial Army. Prince Eugene will set out to-morrow for his Country Seat at Hoff. By a List which is lately published of the Emperor's Generals, it appears there are 19 Generals who are Field-Mmarshals, 26 Generals of Horse, 19 Generals of Artillery, 12 Lieutenant-Generals Field-Mmarshals, and 123 Major-Generals. The Count de Khuen, who is arrived from Tyrol, has brought Advice, that the Enemy had a Design, by Means of a great Detachment, to force General Neuperg's Post upon Mount Baldo, where he had 1000 Men regular Troops, 700 Arquebusers, and 300 Hussars, and then to surprize Roveredo; but the said General gave them such a warm Reception, that most of the Detachment were killed on the Spot, and the rest owed their Lives to their Flight.

## LONDON.

On Sunday the Rev. Dr. Briggs preached before the Queen, Prince, and the two eldest Princesses, in the Chapel at Kensington; and the Rev. Dr. Holmes before the Duke.

Mr. Lewin, a substantial Cheesemonger near Gray's-Inn-lane in Holbourn, died last Monday, at the Seat of his Relation, Jacob Tonson, Esq; near Barn-Elms in Surry. We hear that he went to Bed very well on Sunday Night, and was found dead next Morning. He was a very corpulent Man, and had, for some time past, been inclinable to a Lethargy. He has not only left a good Sum of Money behind him, but a very fair Character.

*Edinburgh, Oct. 21.* On the 16th died the Hon. William Moray of Abercarny, Esq; after a short Illness, occasioned by his being unfortunately overturned in his Chariot. He was a Gentleman of great Honour and Probity; so that his Death is justly regretted by all that knew him. He is succeeded in his Estate by his only Son James Moray now of Abercarny.

Next Day died at his Country Seat, John Forbes of Newhall, Esq; Advocate-Depute, one of the Sheriffs of Mid-Lothian, one of the City Assessors, &c. He was a very eminent Lawyer, and a Gentleman of such singular Honour, Integrity, and Courtesy, that he is much lamented.

The same Night came down two Remissions for Macadam the Soldier, and Long the Corporal, who lay under Sentence of Death, and were to have been executed on the 19th of next Month, by Order of the High Court of Admiralty, for killing Mr. Frazer of Belmaine.

We are assured that the Hon. Charles Maitland, Esq; second Son to the Right Hon. the Earl of Lau-

derdale, has been lately appointed an Ensign in Colonel Middleton's Regiment of Foot.

## BANKRUPTS.

Nicholas Williams, of London, Haberdasher and Laceman.

Edward Gunn, of Banbury, in the County of Oxford, Mercer and Chapman.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 142 1-4th. India 158. South Sea 85 7-8ths. Old Annuity 107 3-4ths for the Opening. New ditto 107 3-4ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 95 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan 102 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 98 3-4ths. London Assurance 12 3-8ths to 1-half. York Buildings 3-4ths. African 15 1-half. India Bonds 51. Three per Cent. ditto 31. 2s. Premium. S. Bonds 31. 10s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 41. Premium. Salt Talties 31. 12s. 6d. Prem. Copper 21. 1s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 1-half per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 108.

**Whereas the House of Mr. Isaac Frank,** at Epsom in Surrey, was broke open on Tuesday Night the 23d Instant, and robbed of the following Things, viz.

Two fine Brussels laced Heads.  
A Set of loop'd Dress Night Clothes.  
A fine broad Ground laced Mob.  
Two loop'd laced Handkerchiefs.  
Ten Cambric Aprons and several others.  
Sixteen Holland Shirts and Shifts, ruffled.  
Fifteen Children's Shirts and Shifts, ruffled.  
Seven fine Frocks.  
Nine Table Cloths, some Diaper and some Damask.  
Two Pair of Callicoe Sheets, and several Callicoe Blankets, mark'd A.F.  
Several coarse Callicoe Shirts, mark'd J.M.  
One long Blue India Satten Banyan Gown.  
One Ditto Quilted.  
One long strip'd Gingham Banyan.  
One short Ditto.  
One short Ditto Quilted.  
Several Blue India Handkerchiefs, mark'd A.F.  
A Silver Brocaded Waistcoat.  
With several laced Mobs, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Stocks, Caps, Quilted Petticoats, and other Things of Value.  
Whoever will bring the said Goods to Mr. David Solomon, in French Ordinary Court, Clutched-Fryars, shall have twenty Guineas Reward, or in Proportion for any Part of them; or whoever will discover any one concerned in the said Robbery, so that they may be brought to Justice, shall, upon Conviction of one or more of them, receive the same Reward.

## For the P A L S Y,

An infallible and Speedy Cure, by one inward Medicine, being a most pleasant Chymical Tincture, to be taken in Drops,

**WHICH** gives instant Relief in any

Paralytick or Nervous Indispositions, proceeding from what Cause soever; and also in all Weaknesses, or Decays of Nature, whether from Old Age, or occasioned by continued Illness of Body, or any Irregularities of Living, such as late Drinking, &c. whereby Nature is sorely weakened, and often in a Manner quite spoiled.

This infallible Chymical Tincture is endued with such specific Qualities, that it instantly enters the Nerves, the principal Seat of all Complaints of a Paralytick Kind, restores natural Heat and Strength to a Degree consistent with a good State of Health; and in a very little time perfectly cures all Paralytick Weaknesses of the longest standing; and also the severest or worst Effects of it either on old or young, such as shaking or trembling of the Limbs, Numbness, or even Deafness on any Part of the Body; as has been happily experienced by great Numbers of both Sexes, and all Ages, before the Publication.

As for any Weaknesses or Decays of Nature, by Age or otherwise, this Tincture has not its Equal; it is so gentle in Operation, as not to give the least Disturbance in taking, but in its Effects to strong and prevalent, that all Decays of Weaknesses of Nature, whether Paralytick, Convulsive, or any other Indispositions attending the Head and Nerves, are instantly relieved, and daily mended; so as in a very little Time a perfect Cure is accomplished.

It is exceeding pleasant to take, safe in Operation, and perfectly agreeable to the Stomach and Palate, greatly improves Digestion, causes a good Appetite, revives and strengthens the whole Human Frame so intirely, as that nothing in the World was ever yet known to come near it, for the safe and regular Cure of all Paralytick, Convulsive, or other Nervous Indispositions.

It is sold by special Order of the Author, only at Mr. Markham's Toyshop, the Seven Stars under St. Dunstons Church in Fleet-street, for 3s. 6d. each Bottle.